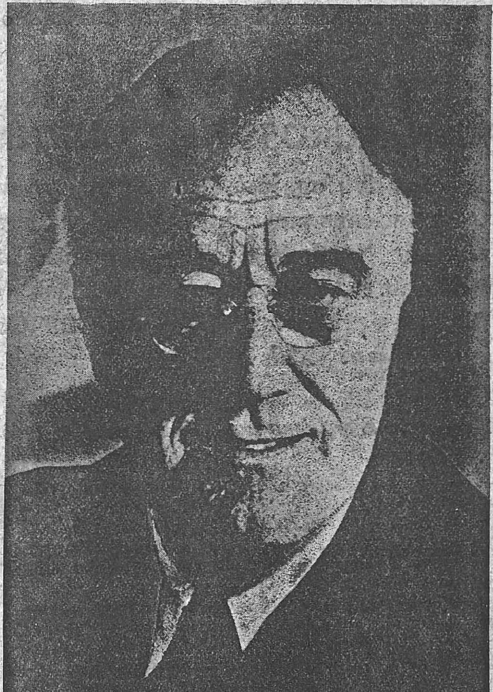
REGISTERED No. M 4345

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. V FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1943 No. 7

Victory through Co-operative Action



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

I am happy to convey to you and to the people of China on the anniversary of your National Revolution for freedom, greetings and congratulations of the people of the United States. I take this opportunity to give expression to our warm regard for Your Excellency and the Chinese people who have persevered so long and courageously in the struggle against aggression and who continue to struggle joined by the peoples of other United Nations, confident of achieving victory through wholehearted and co-operative action

President ROOSEVELT in a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on China's National Day (October 10)

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
The "Double-Tenth" Anniversary	3	Weekly Jottings: By "Chronicler"	6
Running Commentary	4	War Diary	7

HOW TO OUTCLASS THE ENEMIES!

"Unless we are relieved by some altogether unexpected collapse on the part of the enemy which we should be absolute fools to count upon, the worst fighting of the war so far as the British people are concerned lies ahead. Our manhood is fully extended and I believe that is applied to the best advantage. The community in Britain is running at a very high level with good rhythm. If that momentum is maintained, even if not increased, that very fact will enable Britain to outclass her Enemies!"

—MR. CHURCHILL *said in the Commons on Wednesday, October 13.*

◆

PUSH ACROSS THE CHANNEL!

"The mounting offensive against Germany alone will not bring about the defeat of Germany. Americans must join British Forces in pushing across the English Channel and the North Sea. The big push into Germany will cost lives just as the landing at Salerno did. It is the task of the Anglo-American forces to destroy factories producing weapons for the Germans so that invasion casualties would be cut down. This is our sworn assignment this winter. We shall not flinch from it."

—GENERAL EKER, *Commander, American Air Force in Britain, on Monday, October 11.*

◆

INDIAN AIR FORCE

"The Indian Air Force has come to stay and thus provide excellent opportunities for those who wish to adopt it as their life career. For those, however, who only wish to join a fighting service for the duration of the war and until Japan has been finally defeated, the Indian Air Force still provides great opportunities, since it will equip such young men to take part in the development of civil aviation which is bound to occur after the war in India. The large distances between its main centres of population and industry call for the most rapid means of communication. Here are great opportunities for all young men!"

—AIR MARSHAL SIR GUY GARROD, *Deputy Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Air Forces in India, said in a broadcast talk on Friday, October 8.*

TO OUR READERS

As the supply of electric energy has been interrupted on account of the floods, we regret we have not been able to issue this week's *Madras War Review* with the usual number of pages. The present "skeleton" issue consists only of eight pages.

—*Ed.*, M.W.R.

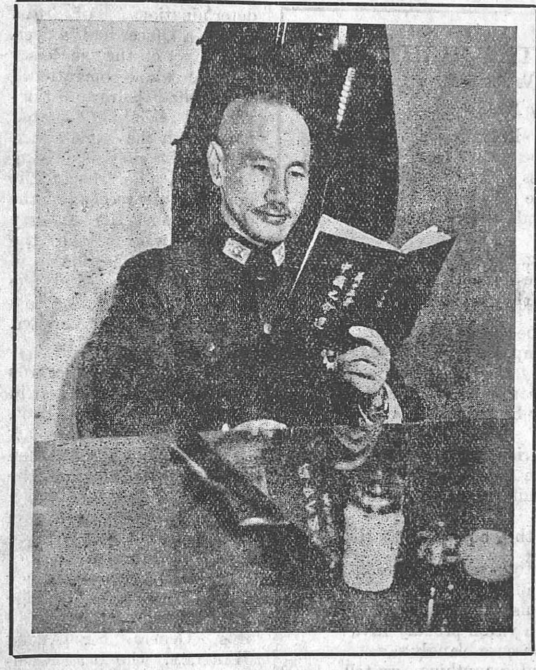
Registered No. M-4345

Madras War Review

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. V FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1943 No. 7

THE "DOUBLE-TENTH" ANNIVERSARY



GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

THIRTY-TWO years ago, on the tenth day of the tenth month, China found its soul: it got rid of its mediæval coils and emerged into the light of modernism. The Imperial Manchu dynasty which ruled over the country from 1644 to 1911 was deposed, and China became a Republic. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who took the oath of office as the new President of the Chinese Republic on Sunday last (October 10), was one of those who took an active part in the Revolution of 1911.

THE leader of the Revolution was Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the father of modern China. He founded a Chinese republican organization sixteen years earlier, but it was only when he organized the Kuomintang (pronounced *Gwomindong*) in 1905 that Chinese nationalism was really born. The word "Kuo" means country, "min" means people, and "tang" means party—and this "National People's Party" functioned as "a modern instrument of revolution in decadent and mediæval China." It sought to unify the Chinese people on progressive principles; it wanted to achieve freedom broadbased on social and economic justice. It was in March 1921 that Dr. Sun Yat-Sen explained the Three Principles on which the programme of his party was built up; they were Nationalism, Democracy and Social Justice or Livelihood of the People. He wanted the help and co-operation of foreigners in building a new China. "Chinese aspirations can only be realized," he said, "when we understand that, to regenerate the state, we must welcome the influx of foreign capital on the largest possible scale, and must also attract foreign scientists and trained experts. Then, in the course of a few years, we shall develop our own large-scale industry and shall accumulate technical and scientific knowledge."

AFTER his death four years later (1925), the mantle of leadership fell upon Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang was one of a triumvirate; the other two were Wang Chiang-wei, who later became the Quisling of the Japanese and was installed by them as "President of China," and Hu Han-min who did not survive Dr. Sun for a long time.

CHIANG'S great genius for military organization made him the successor to the heritage left by Dr. Sun—the great task of unifying China. Chiang set out in 1926 to achieve this task by a military conquest. He captured Wuchang in October 1926, Hangchow in February 1927, Shanghai and Nanking in March 1927, and Peking in July 1928.

HE consolidated China. Then came the Civil War between the Leftists and the Rightists. Chiang overthrew the Leftist Government in Hankow in 1927 and established a "National" Government in Nanking. In 1936 he was captured by the Communists, but was released after a compromise. It was a remarkable reconciliation. From then onwards, there was a United Front in China.

WHEN Japan started the war on China in July 1937, this United Front was greatly helpful in organizing the Chinese people against the invaders. When Nanking fell in December 1937, Chiang retired to Chungking, and from there, he has been directing one of the most magnificent wars against aggressors the world has ever seen.

EXPERTS stated that the Japanese, by taking Nanking, had "lost the war" for they had gone so far into the interior of China that it was too late to turn back. The original intention of the Japanese was only to annex the Five Northern Provinces. But Chiang initiated a process of what is called attrition in

[*See sixth page bottom.*

RUNNING COMMENTARY

Indian Soldiers' Achievements—Brought credit to themselves and their country.

A Press Communique issued from New Delhi on Saturday (October 9) says that Indian Army Units and Units of the Indian State Forces are now operating with the Allied forces in Italy. It is gratifying to note that, as in other th atres of war, so also in Italy, Indian troops are playing a great part in helping the advance of Allied forces. Wherever they have gone, Indian soldiers have distinguished themselves. Whether in the Middle East or in North Africa, or in the war against the Axis power in the Far East, they have always covered themselves with glory and brought great credit and renown to their country. The recent award of the coveted Victoria Cross to Havildar GAJE GHALE (who has now been promoted as Jamedar) for courageous action in the war against the Japanese on the Burma Front, recalls the great exploits of Indian soldiers who have won the V.C. in this war. This award is the second V.C. won in fighting against the Japanese in Burma, and the seventh award to the Indian Army in this war.

The distinction of being the first Indian V.C. of this war was won by Second Lieut. (now Major) PREMINDRA SINGH BHAT, Corps of Indian Engineers. After the capture of Metemma, the enemy was retreating towards Gondar, in Abyssinia, and he showed great heroism in clearing min fields in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. In spite of the fact that he had received many wounds, he refused to receive any help for himself and stuck to his post of duty till he accomplished the vital work ent usted to him. He detected and supervised the clearing of fifteen minefields. Though he was suffering from extreme fatigue and had one ear-drum pierced by an explosion, he refused to be relieved saying that the experience he had gained made him best qualified to continue his task to the end.

* * * *

Hero of Keren—Foot blown off, but he continued to fight.

The late Subedar RICHPAL RAM of the 6th Rajaputana Rifles was another great hero who, against heavy odds, led two successful attacks near Keren. The official citation said, "In face of withering fire, about 30 men with this fearless V.C.O. at their head rushed to the objective with bayonets and captured it . . Their ammunition having run out, they fought their way through the ranks of the surrounding enemy under the inspiring leadership of Subedar RICHPAL RAM, a handful reaching their objec ive." Five days later, on February 12, 1941, he led another attack on the same position under heavy fire. When he was nearing the objective, his right foot was blown off. Later, he suffered further wounds, to which he ultimately succumbed. Another posthumous winner of the Victoria Cross in July 1943, was Havildar CHHELU RAM who distinguished himself in the same war.

* * * * *

Twice decorated with the same award—Thapa's distinction.

The Indian Army won another Victoria Cross in the concluding phase of the Battle for Africa. The award went to Subedar LAL BAHADUR THAPA for an act of unsurpassed bravery with an utter disregard for personal safety. It was during the attacks on the "Rass iz Zondi" on the night of April 5-6. The official citation says, "There is no doubt that the capture of this objective was entirely due to this act of unsurpassed bravery by Subedar THAPA and his small party in forcing their way up the steep bullet-and-grenade-swept gully . . . The ruthless determination of this Gurkh a Officer had a decisive effect on the successes of the whole operation." THAPA had the rare distinction of being decorated twice with the same award by His Majesty the King Emperor; he had the honour of receiving the ribbon from His Majesty when he was making the tour of inspection in North Africa; and he received the actual Cross on September 26 in London.

* * * *

Courage and Daring in the Burma War—Two V.Cs.

As regards the war in the East, though our men might not have gained the spectacular successes which their compatriots have won in the West, they have taken part in a number of engagements in which they have shown great courage and daring. Referring to this, General Sir ALLEN HARTLEY, who was Commander-in-Chief, India, last year, said (February 18, 1942): "Far from deserting, in the heart-breaking conditions in which they have found themselves, large bodies which were, from time to time, cut off by Japanese landings in the rear, or by infiltration, refused to surrender and forced their way back by jungle tracks after immense exertions.

And this happened when it would have been so easy to surrender and be done with it all." The first award of the V.C. on the Burma Front went to Havildar PARKASH SINGH for deeds of unforgettable heroism on January 6 and 19, 1943, during the prolonged assualt on Japanese entrenched positions at Donbaik. And the latest award, as mentioned earlier, was won by Jamedar GAJE GHALE for distinguished action in the Chin Hills last May when he was seriously wounded and there was intensive fire from all sides, he led his men to close grips with the enemy. The official citation says, "The courage, determination and leadership of this N.C.O. under trying conditions, are beyond all praise."

Thus it has been, and thus it will always be. It is most unfair and highly mischievous to characterize these great sons of India as "mercenaries" as some irresponsible people have done.

(*Continued on page* 8)

BALLADE OF THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG

(*By* R.G.)

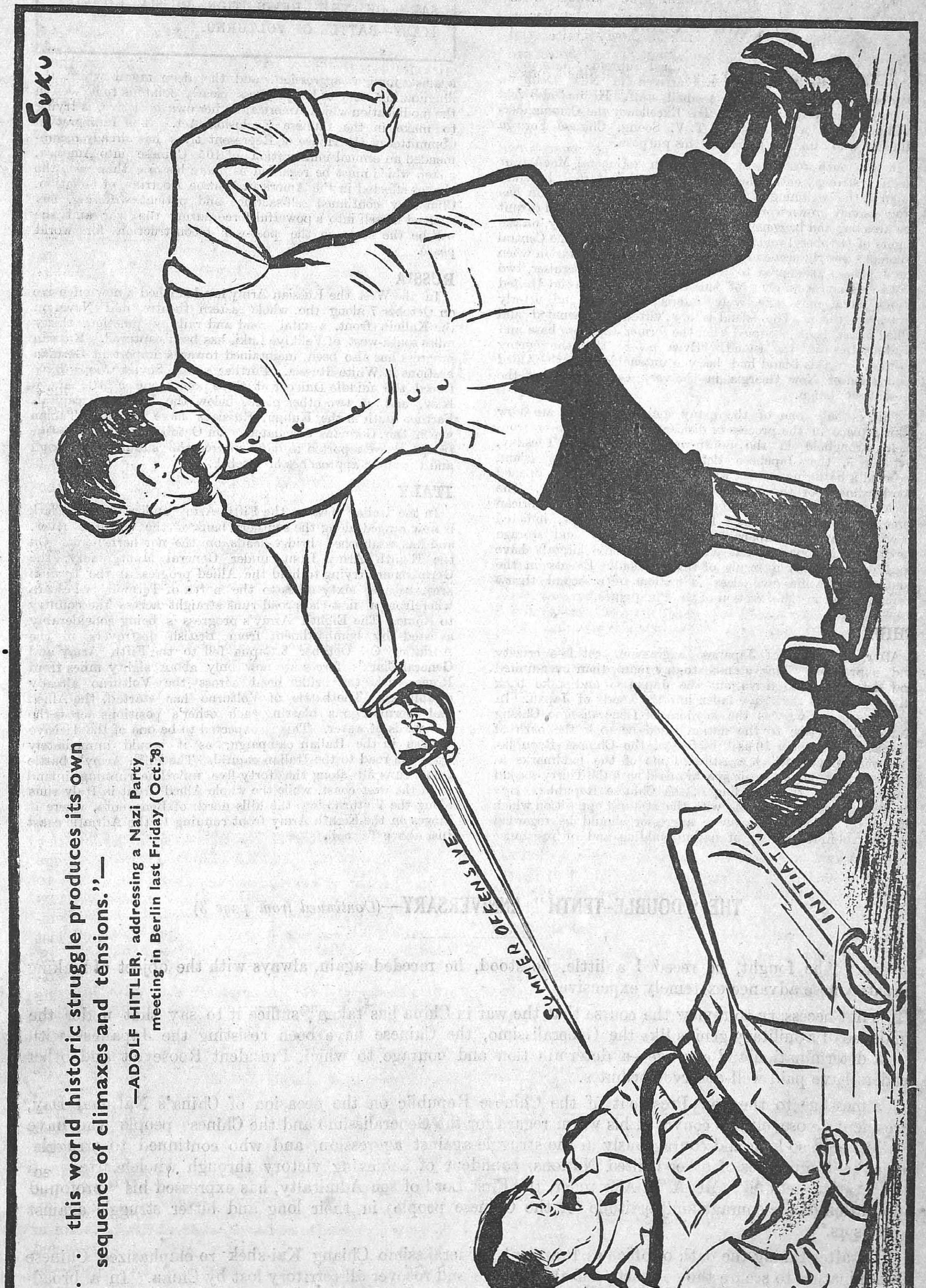
Not everybody can be always right;
  Not everybody can be always brave;
And when the dauntless gird themselves to fight
  Behind them lurk the coward and the knave.
  But though their bands would dig fair freedom's [grave
Or sit and watch it dug, a clanging bell
  Rings out to both the Nazi and the slave
That we are right and they are wrong as Hell.

Before the dawn may be the darkest night;
  The storm may swamp the ship with many a [wave
Before the skies are clear or port's in sight;
  And close shave may be twinned by closer [shave.
  And lackeys in the crisis will behave
Like lackeys, whom the Anglo-Saxons spell
  With letters four, while we throw down the [glaive
That we are right and they are wrong as Hell.

When man cannot relate in words polite
  Nor easily compress in courtly stave
The actions of pure souls who from a height
  Beyond mere human vision proudly rave
  And in a cloud of nonsense blandly save
Themselves from meaning anything—we tell
  The world, lest force and lies alike deprave,
That we are right and they are wrong as Hell.

Envoy

Prince, let me tell you, while Axis conclave
  Applaud your little felonies, you bell
Again the wrong cat, as you always have.
  For we are right and they are wrong as Hell.



". . this world historic struggle produces its own sequence of climaxes and tensions."—

—ADOLF HITLER, addressing a Nazi Party meeting in Berlin last Friday (Oct. 8)

—*Specially drawn for the* MADRAS WAR REVIEW.

WEEKLY JOTTINGS

By "CHRONICLER"

MOUNTBATTEN IN DELHI—CHINA—ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION—RUSSIA—GOMEL—ITALY—BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Allied Supreme Commander, South-east Asia Command, has arrived in New Delhi on October 7, accompanied by a small staff. He has also had prolonged conversations with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India and with Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister who came to India for this purpose.

In the South-west Pacific theatre, where General MacArthur has now strongly entrenched himself since he started his campaign in the beginning of July 1943, the Japanese position has progressively grown worse and they seem to be in a mood to quit the area bag and baggage for sheer safety. Quite recently, on the nights of October 1 and 2, Kolombangara island in the Central Solomons was the scene of carnage and complete confusion when the Japanese attempted to evacuate the place in a cruiser, two destroyers and a number of small craft and when the United States naval units effectively intercepted them and utterly destroyed them. The island is now virtually evacuated and Allied forces have occupied Vila, the former Japanese base and headquarters on the island. Even before this the enemy position on this island had become untenable after the Allied occupation of New Georgia in the very early stages of the present campaign.

This is only one of the many incidents which are now taking place in the process of dislocating the Japanese from their stronghold in the South-west Pacific. On Tuesday, October 5, the Japanese defences in the Wake island received a battering attack when several Allied aircraft opened bombardment of the island from early hours of the day. The Japanese fighters put up strong opposition, but the American force, by a sustained attack lasting over two days, inflicted heavy damage on Japanese airfields, barracks and storage depots. It is reported that sixty-one Japanese aircraft have been destroyed as a result of this incident. Events in the South-west Pacific give clear indications of a second thrust against Japan in the direction of the Philippines.

CHINA

After six years of Japanese aggression, ruthless cruelty and oppression, China stands to-day more than ever united and determined to drive out the Japanese and take back all the provinces that have fallen into the hands of Japan. In fact, this objective was the keynote of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's message to the nation when he took the oath of allegiance on October 10 as President of the Chinese Republic. This was an event which constituted one of the landmarks in the history of China, and it synchronised with the Thirty-second Anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. Her internal growth side by side with the stoutest opposition which she put up against the Japanese aggressor should be regarded as a marvel in the history of nation-building and of resistance against foreign aggression, and the deep moral which the illuminating story of her progress clearly points is to be seen in the modification which America, on her own initiative, is trying to make in the Chinese Exclusion Act. The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives has already recommended an annual immigration of 105 Chinese into America, a step which must be regarded as more historic than even the change effected in the American Monroe Doctrine of Isolation. China, by continued self-sacrifice and patient suffering, has evolved herself into a powerful force during the war and she will be the same in the post-war reconstruction for world peace.

RUSSIA

In the West the Russian Army has launched a new offensive on October 7 along the whole eastern theatre, and Nevel on the Kalinin front, a vital road and railway junction, thirty miles south-west of Velikiye Luki, has been captured. Russian progress has also been maintained towards important German bastions in White Russia. Further south, Soviet troops have forced the middle Dnieper at three points, one a little above Kiev, and at two other places below the Ukrainian capital. Farther south in the Kuban, Russians have occupied Taman which the Germans evacuated. On October 11 the Russian troops were reported to have entered the suburbs of Gomel and the outer approaches of Vitebsk.

ITALY

In the Italian theatre the Fifth Army under General Clark is now ranged along the southern bank of the Volturno river, and has established bridge-heads on the northern bank. On the Eighth Army front under General Montgomery, the Germans are trying to hold the Allied progress in the Termoli area, because sixty miles to the north of Termoli is Pescara wherefrom a first-class road runs straight across the country to Rome. The Eighth Army's progress is being considerably assisted by bombardment from British destroyers in the Adriatic. On October 8 Capua fell to the Fifth Army and General Clark's forces are now only about eighty miles from Rome with the bridge-head across the Volturno already established. The battle of Volturno has started, the Allied and German guns blasting each other's positions across the 150 yards of water. This is expected to be one of the decisive battles in the Italian campaign, as it would immediately open the road to the Italian capital. The Fifth Army's battle front runs all along the forty-five mile line running inland from the west coast, while the whole Allied front in Italy runs along the Volturno into the hills north of Benevento, where it hinges on the Eighth Army front running to the Adriatic coast just above Termoli.

THE "DOUBLE-TENTH" ANNIVERSARY—(*Continued from page* 3)

reverse; "he fought, he receded a little, he stood, he receded again, always with the object of making any Japanese advance extremely expensive."

IT is not necessary to review the course that the war in China has taken; suffice it to say that under the guidance of a military genius like the Generalissimo, the Chinese have been resisting the Japanese with great determination and courage—a determination and courage to which President Roosevelt and other leaders have paid well-deserved tributes.

IN a message to the new President of the Chinese Republic on the occasion of China's National Day, President Roosevelt has conveyed his warm regard for the Generalissimo and the Chinese people who have "persevered so long and courageously in the struggle against aggression, and who continued to struggle joined by the peoples of other United Nations, confident of achieving victory through wholehearted and co-operative action." Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has expressed his "profound admiration of the courage and fortitude (of the Chinese people) in their long and bitter struggle against aggressors."

SOON after taking the oath of office as President, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek re-emphasized Chinese determination to secure the complete defeat of Japan and recover all territory lost by China. In a broadcast from Chungking on the same day, he said China's external policy was to defeat the aggressor in cooperation with the other United Nations. Referring to domestic policy, he said the object was to bring about the early establishment of constitutional Government and true democracy. It may be recalled that in 1940 he said, "What we aim to establish is a thoroughgoing democracy."

THE story of Chiang's life forms the history of the "Double-Tenth" Revolution, and his statements and declarations give an insight into the vicissitudes through which the Revolution passed.

NOW the Revolution is at close grips with the Japanese monster. China is fighting the aggressor with renewed strength, and when she throws out the invader, as she is bound to, she will have the distinction of victory in a war which was the first sprung by the Fascists of the Far East.

WAR DIARY

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

6TH OCT.—General Smuts attended a meeting of the War Cabinet.

A raid alert was sounded in the London area.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, declared emphatically that the British Empire would carry on the war with its full forces until Japan had been finally defeated.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, will be accompanied by a staff of six Foreign office experts when he goes to Moscow to attend the Tripartite Conference of Ministers. He met the Polish Prime Minister.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson recalled the pledges made by Mr. Churchill about the restoration of France as a great Power and said "France will again have her place in the world. It cannot be otherwise."

7TH OCT.—The heaviest raid on London was made for two years. Places in East Anglia and south-east England were also attacked by enemy air-craft.

8TH OCT.—Stuttgart and Bremen were heavily bombed. Royal Air Force bombers were again on a raid over Germany.

9TH OCT.—Enemy air-craft flew over Kent, Essex and London areas.

Royal Air Force raided Berlin, Bremen and Hanover.

The British Minister of State in North Africa, Mr. Harold Macmillan, has returned to London to report about the recent talks he had with Marshal Badoglio.

Eighth Air Force attacked Anklam, Airenburg, Danzig and Gdynia.

10TH OCT.—Munster and Krefield were bombed.

11TH OCT.—The British Empire Air Conference began at London presided over by Lord Beaverbrook.

Over 100 German Fighters were shot down when American Fortresses attacked western Germany last night.

12TH OCT.—Mr. Churchill congratulated the Royal Air Force and the United States Eighth Air Force based in Britain on their mounting offensive against Germany.

General Eker, Commander of the American Air Force in Britain, emphasized that the Allied Forces should push across the Channel.

Enemy raiders approached the east-coast of England.

13TH OCT.—Mr. Churchill assured the Miners that there could not be any move to nationalize coal mines for the present.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

6TH OCT.—President Roosevelt in a message to the Congress said "It is possible that the fortunes of war will permit earlier consummation of" the date of Phillipine independence.

Mr. Roosevelt denied in a Press Conference that the British had been refraining from supplying the Allies with oil from their resources in order to preserve reserves for future use.

7TH OCT.—The five Senators who toured the world battle field issued a joint statement summarising their conclusions. The secret session of the Senate met to hear them.

9TH OCT.—Colonel Knox, the United States Secretary of the Navy, declared that the Germans will make "shambles" of Rome just as they did of Naples. He said the U-boat menace was just as serious as ever it was.

The United States War Production Chief, Mr. Donald Nelson, arrived in Moscow.

11TH OCT.—The United States Ambassador to Russia, Mr. Harriman, said he was leaving for Russia soon.

12TH OCT.—Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that Portugal has granted Britain certain facilities in the Azores islands for better protection of merchant shipping in the Atlantic.

13TH OCT.—Mr. Cordell Hull has left for Moscow.

* * * * *

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

6TH OCT.—Information has been received that the eighth batch of Bevin trainees which left India in June last has arrived safely in the United Kingdom. Monywa and Kalewa were attacked by Royal Air Force.

7TH OCT.—Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Allied Supreme Commander, South-east Asia Command, accompanied by a small staff arrived in New Delhi. After consultations with the Commander-in-Chief he is expected to proceed to Chungking.

The bombers of Tenth United States Air Force attacked Singaingmyo.

Air Marshal Sir Guy Garrod, Deputy Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Air Forces in India, in a broadcast stressed the importance of Indian Air Force.

9TH OCT.—Indian Army Units are now operating with Allied Forces in Italy.

Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, arrived in New Delhi to take part in the talks of Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The Royal Air Force attacked the Mingaladon airfield near Rangoon.

10TH OCT.—Japanese troop positions in Kalymeo and Taungup area were bombed.

11TH OCT.—Lord Louis Mountbatten continued his conferences with General Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief and Allied Service Chiefs.

Enemy troop positions in Kalemyo and Nachai area were bombed. Places in Mayu and Akyab areas were also attacked.

Madras was bombed at night by a single Japanese reconnaissance plane.

An enemy aircraft which approached the east coast of Ceylon was destroyed.

Lord Louis Mountbatten was received by the Viceroy.

12TH OCT.—Lord Louis continued his conferences.

13TH OCT.—Pyinmana and Toungoo were bombed.

* * * * *

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

6TH OCT.—The Fifth Army secured a bridgehead across the Volturno river, 17 miles from Naples. Aversa and Maddaloni were captured. Late at night streamed across Volturno and swept forward. The first German defence line before Rome was breached. The Commander of the German forces along the Adriatic was taken prisoner.

7TH OCT.—Allied advance continued in spite of enemy's stiff resistance. Six enemy ships were sunk in the Mediterranean.

8TH OCT.—Capua, Vetere, San Seravia Castel Volturno Arnone, Cancello and Grazzanise were captured. The Fifth Army was only 81 miles from Rome.

German attempt to land at Sym was foiled.

9TH OCT.—Battle of Volturno ragedfiercely. Both armies are massing for the next big struggle.

General De Gaulle after a visit to Corsica said Corsica was the first part of France to be liberated from the aggressor's yoke. He added that the entire French motherland would follow the same glorious path although it would be long and hard.

11TH OCT.—Germans were pressed back on all fronts. Widespread air operations were carried out in Greece.

There was street fighting in Rome between German Police and the public.

12TH OCT.—Heavy rains held up major operations.

Mr. Churchill told the Commons that the major part of the Italian Fleet, totalling over 100 warships was in Allied control.

13TH OCT.—San Croce, Bonefro and Riccia were occupied.

Marshal Badoglio declared war on Germany. Britain, United States and Russia have jointly recognized Italy as a co-belligerent.

* * * * *

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

6TH OCT.—The Red Army, effectively attacking and consolidating, remained on the offensive on all fronts. Soviet troops massed on the eastern fringe of White Russia for a new thrust aimed at the Germans' life-line-Leningrad-Vitebsk-Kiev railway.

7TH OCT.—Nevel was captured.

8TH OCT.—A new offensive was launched. Taman was captured.

9TH OCT.—The Russians extended their bridgeheads across the Dnieper. The position of Kiev became precarious. In the Vitebsk direction about 150 localities were captured. Russians occupied Lezno.

11TH OCT.—Russian troops entered the suburbs of Gomel. The battle for the Dnieper bridgehead continued in full blast.

12TH OCT.—The Russians were within a mile or two of Gomel.

13TH OCT.—Russian Forces landed near Yalta in Crimea. Kiev was encircled.

VICHY, FREE FRANCE AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

6TH OCT.—Yugoslav patriots captured the island of Lussin.

Typhoons of the Fighter Command raided Paris.

7TH OCT.—Czeck Forces landed in Yugoslavia.

9TH OCT.—Strong forces of Royal Air Force crossed towards France.

11TH OCT.—The Croatian Puppet Government resigned.

Rumanian Jews aged 17 were ordered to register themselves for compulsory labour service.

* * * * *

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

8TH OCT.—The Private Secretary to King Ibn Saud left to Egypt to discuss with Nahas Pasha matters relating to the welfare of the Arab countries.

12TH OCT.—The Japanese Foreign Office denied that Japan had issued an ultimatum to Portugal.

* * * * *

THE FAR EAST

6TH OCT.—The conference on Anti-Japanese strategy in the Pacific between Admiral King and Admiral Halsey concluded.

Kaigulin in New Guinea was captured. Wake island was bombed and shelled.

Unmarried Japanese women between 16 and 25 are to register for war work.

General Chiang Kai-shek's troops occupied Skancheng in Anwhei Province.

7TH OCT.—Australian troops reached Dumpu.

8TH OCT.—Japanese troops evacuated Vila and the southern part of the Kolambangara island.

9TH OCT—United States warships foiled Japanese attempts to evacuate Kolambangara island and won an important naval victory in the Solomons seas. One cruiser and two destroyers were sunk.

Hanoi and Haiphong were attacked by Liberators.

10TH OCT.—President Roosevelt sent a congratulatory message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on China's National Day. General Chiang Kai-shek took the oath of office as President of the Republic.

Australian troops made new advance towards Madang. Bougainville was blasted.

11TH OCT.—The Japanese key base in the Central Solomons Vila was occupied. Santa Isabel was also captured. Wewak island was battered heavily.

12TH OCT.—The Allied planes bombed Macasser in the Dutch East Indies and targets in Cape Gloucester and Munda were also attacked.

The Australian Department of Information announced that since the beginning of the war a total of 2,613 enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged in the South-west Pacific Theatre.

Mr. Roosevelt stated that the Allied submarines in the Pacific have been sinking Japanese shipping at the rate of 130,000 tons a month for the past six months.

Bitter battles were fought in China. President Roosevelt said that supplies were expedited to the Chinese.

13TH OCT.—The Japanese opened a new drive in the Chinese end of the Burma Road.

'V' DIARY, 1944

(Will be ready in October)

As the prices of the various bindings have been increased by four annas by the Darbar and as the postage for a single copy has been reduced by three pies, the rates have been revised as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Linen	1	8	0
Sheepskin	1	12	0
Morocco	2	4	0

Postage (extra) 4 annas for one copy sent by registered book post and one anna for every additional copy placed in the same packet.

Book your orders with

The Secretary, National War Front Bureau,

Pudukottai State, S.I.

RUNNING COMMENTARY—*(Continued from page 4)*

Madras's First Air Raid—People's Morale Unaffected. On Monday night (October 11) there was a short air raid alert in Madras. A few bombs were dropped by a single Japanese reconnaissance plane, and very slight casualties were caused. No damage was done. The morale of the civilian population was not at all affected. When we recall the evacuation scenes in Madras in April last year and contrast it with the people's reactions to this first actual bombing raid on the City, we feel that a marvellous change has come over the general outlook of the people. Thanks to the propaganda done by the National War Front and the background of confidence created by Allied successes in different theatres of war, a bombing raid has no longer the sense of terror it used to have. Referring to this, Dr. Sir C. R. REDDY, Regional Leader of the National War Front, for Andhra Desa, says in a communication published in *The Mail* yesterday :

"Madras, has, I am proud to feel, taken it bravely. No signs of panic, not even of anxiety, anywhere. People are going about their business as usual, cool, calm, confident. They know there may be a few more raids possibly in greater strength. But April, 1942, when Japanese planes hovered over Vizag—I experienced all the three raids of April 6—like kites over chickens, are gone for ever and can never recur. To-day our defences are strong, far stronger than anything that the enemy can bring. Our people know it. Of course they know wars cannot but involve risks and dangers. It is a normal condition which they accept and face with firmness. What a psychological change from 1942 ! and how praiseworthy !! The shadows of defeatism, of pessimism, despair, and fear have been dispelled. Allied victories have won the battle of psychology already and will win the war ultimately."

In conclusion, Sir C. R. REDDY says, "People are more worried about the floods than about the air raid ! Bravo Madras !" The tribute to civilian morale, it is needless to say, is thoroughly well deserved.

* * * * *

Stalin's Summer Offensive Pins Hitler to the Ground. The Allies have been marching from success to success. In Russia, Marshal STALIN'S summer offensive has pinned HITLER to the ground. German troops were driven out of the Taman peninsula, a fitting end to HITLER'S Caucasian adventure. The defences of Gomel, the important German bastion in White Russia, have been broken through by the Red Army. Further south, the outer defences of Kiev have fallen, and in the south-east, Zaporozhe, the important regional centre in the Ukraine, and one of the vital defence points in the southern reaches of the Dnieper, has been captured. Russian troops have landed on the south Crimean coast. The railway line linking Melitopol with the Crimea has been cut at two places The great summer offensive has now merged into a vast autumn battle for the first time since the Russo-German war began. The Germans are in a difficult position. If they get out of the Crimea, they may escape another Stalingrad.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF WAR PUBLICITY, "VICTORY HOUSE", MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.